VOLUME 25 * ISSUE 2

PROPING

A DELTACRAFT PUBLICATION

march april 1956

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in this issue:

PORTABLE SEWING CASE, MODERN CARD TABLE, MAPLE BED, 24-ROOM MARTIN HOUSE, CHIPPENDALE COFFEE TABLE, TWO WREN HOUSES, ASH TRAY HOLDER, BATHROOM CABINET, MODERN TABLE LAMP AND WORKSHOP UTILITY TABLE.







Chuck's Workshop

NEW DELTA 9" RADIAL SAW

I just had a sneak preview of the new Delta "900" 9" radial saw — and it's a honey! It's a saw that will do just about anything you ask of it, and it's got all the capacity you'll need. Just take a look at these vital statistics:

Rips to center of a standard 48" panel. Cuts stock up to 21/2" thick. Crosscuts a board 15" x 1".

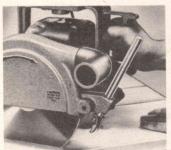
Of course, I wanted to find out right away how well it was powered for this kind of cutting. It's got the most powerful motor of any 9" radial saw on the market — a full 3/4 hp., not just a built-up 1/2 hp.

Another feature that I liked right away, and I'm sure you will too, is the exclusive "Turret Arm" action. This new Delta "900" has the same double overarm construction that is featured in the big industrial saws.

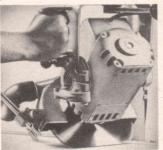
That means to us greater flexibility in all cutting operations. The arm pivots a full 360° and the cutting head also pivots a full 360°. No matter what the operation you can keep the cutting head centered over the table giving you full table capacity even on left hand miters.

Of course, every home workshop man wants to know about the extra mileage he can get out of a new tool. I saw operations being performed on the Delta "900" that I would hardly have believed possible on a machine that is basically a circular saw. It will do every straight sawing and dadoing job in the books and do them with hairline accuracy. In addition, it will drill, shape, mould, grind, buff and on and on.

Watch for it at your Delta dealers. You're in for a real thrill when you see the Delta "900" 9" radial saw in action.



MITERING



COMPOUND SAWING







BEVEL RIPPING



RADIUS CUTTING



DADOING



MOULDING



SHAPING



DISC SANDING

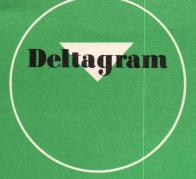


GRINDING



DRILLING

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A. M. Warkaske-Editor

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This is a Deltacraft publication written and edited for the home shop owner by the Delta Power Tool Division of the Rockwell Manufacturing Company.

Every attempt is made to satisfy the needs of the home shop owner for a well rounded selection of project material and crafting tips. The Deltagram is published six times a year. Subscriptions may be purchased from your authorized Delta dealer or direct from the Advertising Department of the Delta Power Tool Division of Rockwell Manufacturing Company, 300 North Lexington Avenue, Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.

NOTE: Be sure to mention the expiration date marked on the back cover of the magazine when inquiring about your subscription.

All correspondence regarding projects and editorial material should be addressed to the editor of the Deltagram, A. M. Warkaske, Delta Power Tool Division, Rockwell Mfg. Co., 300 N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.

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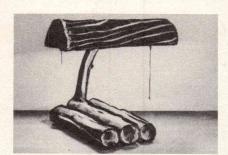
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The modern design card table in this issue is one of the series of pieces designed by David G. Whitcomb especially for our Deltagram readers. The "Melrose" Chippendale Coffee Table was submitted to us by American Home Craft Supply of Glenside, Pennsylvania.

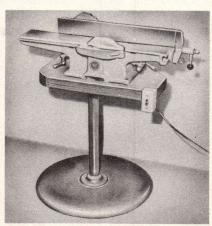
Cover Shot



The Martin House on this month's cover is quite appropriate for this time of the year. The Martins will be due about the middle of April. Complete working drawings and instructions can be found on Pages 30 and 31.



(Photo No. 1)



(Photo No. 2)

Here is a picture (Photo #1) of a lamp that Mr. Schirmacher of Cottonwood, Arizona sent us. He said he made the lamp out of dried apple tree logs—from the Jordan Fruit Ranch in famous Oak Creek Canyon on Rainbow Highway in North Arizona. Mr. Schirmacher also sent us the photo of the jointer mounted on a home made stand, (Photo #2). The base is made from an old oil sign stand base to which an iron plate was welded. Hole is cut out under jointer for chips.

DELTAGRAM GREAT HELP IN SCHOOL WORK Houma, Louisiana

We have been using the Deltagram magazine at our trade school for the past four years. Every one of my students in my class have built at least one or two projects out of the Deltagram. We have a complete file of your publications in our shop library. All the projects that were built from the Deltagram turned out beautiful, thanks to your easy-to-follow project layouts and instructions.

My industrial arts shop is now 90 per cent Delta machine equipped and I'm mighty proud of my school shop. I'm hoping that within the next year or so that I can call my shop 100 per cent

Delta equipped. We have been getting excellent service from our Delta machines during the past four years. They are performing as well now as the first year we had them.

L.J.O.—Instructor

We hope the Delta equipment will continue to give maintenance free service in your school shop for many years and that projects in future issues of the Deltagram will please you as well as those in the past.

BOOK ON CHURCH FURNITURE

Ontario, Canada

I have several of your books, among them are Furniture Designs, Fine Lamps, Charming Chairs, etc., which I find very interesting. I was wondering if you have any books dealing with the making of church furniture like pulpits, etc. If not, can you tell me where I might be able to obtain a book of this type. Any information you can pass along to me will be very much appreciated.

I.S.T.

I do not know of any book like this on the market. I also checked with the Carnegie Library here in Pittsburgh. They informed me they did not know of any book like it either. Maybe some of our readers can help us out.

HOBBY CLUBS

Chicago, Illinois

I have been a Deltagram fan now for sometime and like woodworking very much. I would like to join a local hobby club where workshop enthusiasts like myself get together once in a while to discuss woodworking problems.

I was wondering if you could tell me if there are any woodworking hobby clubs in or around the vicinity of Chicago.

Any information you or your readers of this part of the country can give me along this line will be very much appreciated.

Fred Rohd 14514 Dearborn Street Chicago 27, Illinois

Calling all hobby club members who live in or around Chicago—please get in touch with Mr. Rohd immediately. I, too, would like a list of hobby clubs of Chicago for my files. Thanks.

The Editor



From the Editor's Desk

MARTIN HOUSE PLANS

Spring is only a few weeks off. Martins will be flying back up north again to take over their old apartments and young birds will be looking for new homes. Because of the numerous requests we've had for this type of bird house from new readers of the Deltagram, we are repeating our plans for a 24 room martin house (page 30) so that they can enjoy the company of martins during the summer months.

WHITCOMB FURNITURE SERIES

The modern card table featured on Page 26 of this issue is another piece in the David Whitcomb series which you can build to add to your collection. There are still more we expect to feature in future issues of the Deltagram. We are getting many favorable comments from our readers who have built other pieces of the Whitcomb furniture designs. The majority of them are making the modern series of walnut stock and the traditional series of mahogany.

FURNITURE REPRODUCTIONS

The "Melrose" Chippendale Coffee Table featured on Page 32 is another one of those pieces for the home workshop enthusiast who likes to try his hand at reproducing famous pieces. We might mention here that full-size plans are available as well as complete wood kits that include all necessary wood (Honduras Mahogany) hardware, and finishing materials to complete the table. Refer to the "Here's Where to Buy It" column, Page 39 for complete address.

ONE EVENING PROJECTS

We have two simple wren house designs which can be built in a short time. I would suggest, however, that while you are at it be sure to make at least six of each. You can rest assured your neighbors will want one of each for their own garden. Please don't paint these houses in gay colors. Any bird prefers a dark stained bird house that simulates the bark of a tree.

The Editor

PORTABLE

--sewing case

Here is a practical accessory item for the sewing room, especially valuable to women who own portable sewing machines and lack storage space for sewing necessities.

The entire case can be made of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch birch or maple. Birch is recommended since it can be easily finished to match surrounding furniture pieces.

Begin the project by cutting the case sides on the circular saw to the mark indicated on the drawing (Fig. #1). To assure uniformity of the curved portion, tack the sides together before cutting them on the band or scroll saw (Photo #4). This same procedure can be followed when cutting the curved portions of the front and back.

Hinges ¾ x 1¼ inch are used to mount the lids and door. The door should be cut approx. 1/16 inch undersize in height for easy opening.

Fig. #2 on the drawing shows the outline to follow when cutting the scissor rack.

The entire case is assembled with glue and brads. All brads should be set and covered with plastic wood. Thoroughly sand the case before applying the finish.

The sewing case shown here was finished natural. Two thin coats of white shellac were applied (sanding between coats and followed with a coat of rubbed-effect varnish.

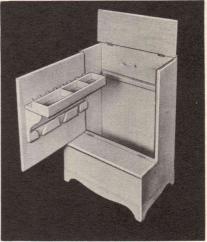


(Photo No. 3)
The sides of the case

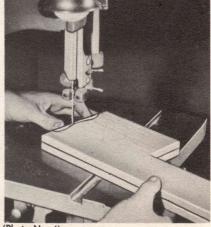
The sides of the case are being cut on the circular saw to the pencil mark.



(Photo No. 1)

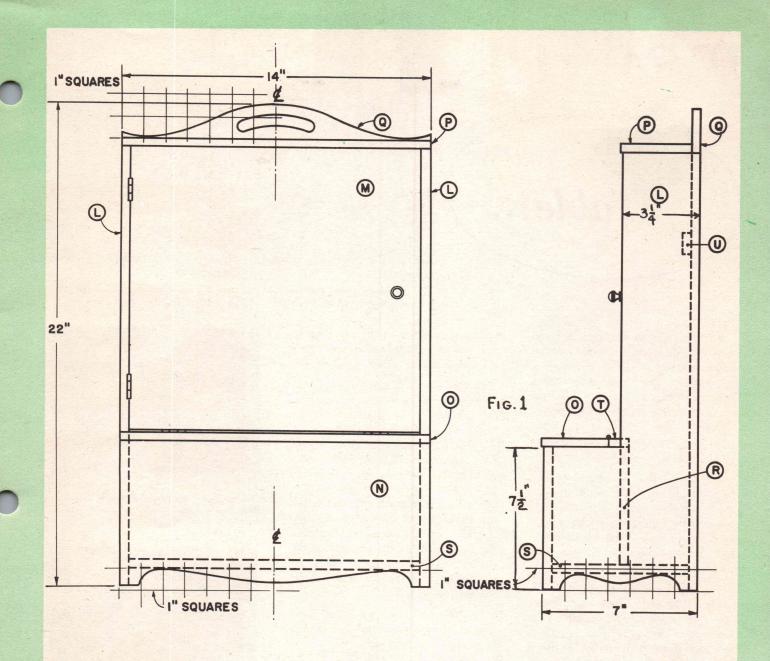


(Photo No. 2)

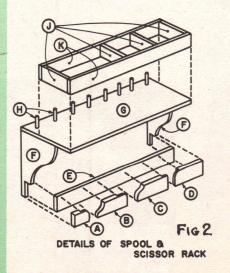


(Photo No. 4)

By tacking the side pieces together the scroll design can be cut at one time on the band saw.



Bill of Materials			
No. of Pie	ces Name	Size	
2	Sides (L)	½ x 7 x 19½	
1	Front (Bottom Piece	e) (N)½ x 6½ x 13	
1	Front Door (M)	½ x 13 x 13	
1	Bottom Lid (O)	½ x 3 x 14	
1.0	Bottom Lid Backing	(T)½ x 1 x 14	
1	Top Lid (P)	½ x 3½ x 14	
1 .	Back (Q)	,½ x 14 x 22	
1	Partition Piece (R)	½ x 5¾ x 13	
1	Bottom (S)	½ x 6 x 13	
2	Shelf Brackets (F)	36 x 2 x 5	
1	Shelf Top (G)	38 x 2½ x 10	
2	Scissor Holder (E)	3% x 11/4 x 10	
2	Tray Sides (K)	% x 1 x 10	
3	Tray Compartment	s (J)% x 1 x 1½	
8	Spool Dowels (H)	¼ x 1½	
1.1	Shelf Cleat (U)	½ x ¾ x 14	
3	Brass Hinges	1 x 1	
1	Door Knob	½ Diam.	





modern





(Photo No. 1)



Photo one shows the table with the felt side up. Photo two shows the inner board reversed. This side of the board has an inlaid checkerboard.

Another piece in the modern furniture series designed by David G. Whitcomb especially for Deltagram readers. This table is an excellent matching piece to previous modern furniture pieces featured in past issues of the Deltagram. Because of its simple design and structure, you should have little difficulty in building it.

The same type wood should be used in building this project as in any previous furniture pieces you may have made in the series. Six quarter stock is used for the legs. If not available, you can glue two pieces of 3/4 inch stock together for each leg.

The top stretchers of the table are made of 3/4 x 11/2 inch stock. After sizing the stock, cut the rabbet for the top support (Fig. #2). Bore 5/16 inch dia. holes in the stretchers for the dowel joints (Photo #6). With the use of steel center pins, the exact centers for the mating holes in the legs can then easily be located (Photo #3).

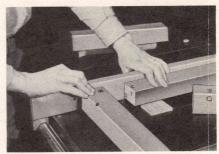
All edges of the legs and stretchers are rounded on the circular saw. It will

be necessary to round the edges where the stretchers and legs meet with either a chisel or file as shown in Photo #5.

Cut the top frame stock from 3/4 inch plywood to the dimensions indicated in the drawing. The taper end of the frame should not be overlooked. Fig. #2 shows a cross section of top assembly. The frame is assembled, using blind splines. They are cut as shown in Photo #7. Edging strips are used to conceal the core of the plywood of the top frame. Before cutting the top, deduct twice the thickness of the felt from the top measurements indicated on the drawing to obtain true dimensions. Be sure to round all corners before applying the felt.

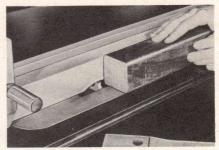
No. 8 x 11/4 inch flat head wood screws are used to mount the top support, top frame and top.

Sand all surfaces smooth with 3-0 garnet paper. If you used walnut in making the project, give it a natural finish by applying two thin coats of white shellac, sanding between coats with 6-0 garnet paper and follow with a coat of rubbed effect varnish.



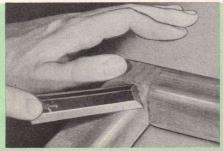
(Photo No. 3)

For accurate matching of dowel holes Steel center pins are used in the holes of the stretchers, in the legs.



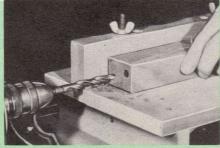
(Photo No. 4)

The legs and four top stretchers are moulded on the edges. This can be done on the circular saw with the 35-103 cutters mounted in the moulding cutterhead.



(Photo No. 5)

Miter effects where stretchers and legs meet are done with a file or wood chisel.



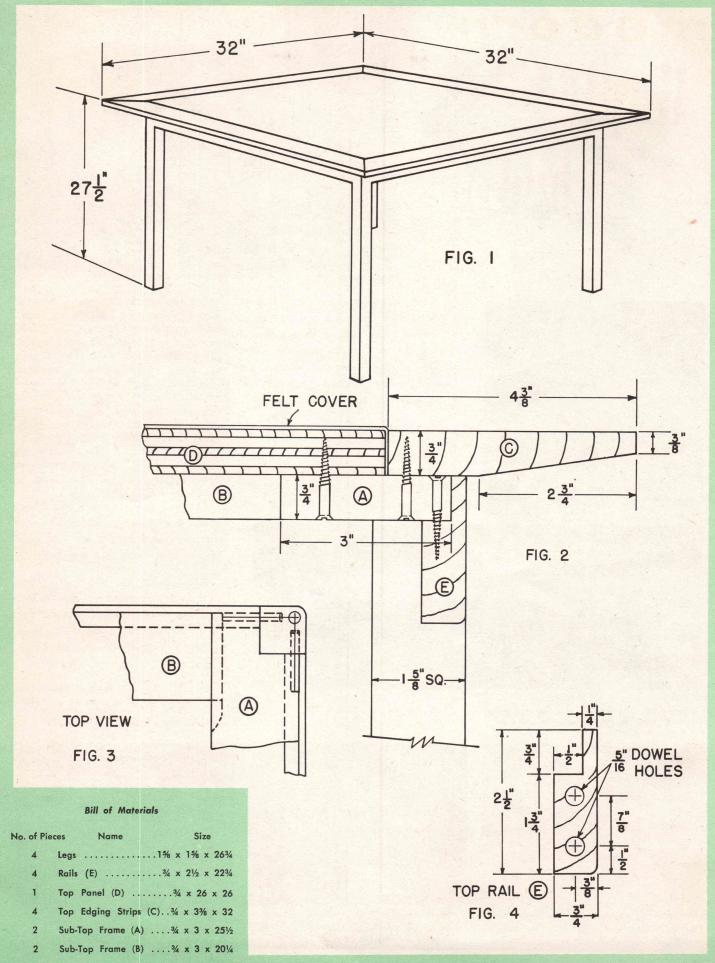
(Photo No. 6)

End boring of the top rails can be done on the Deltashop with a chuck fastened on the shaft of the sander and an auxiliary wood table clamped on the rip gauge of the circular saw.

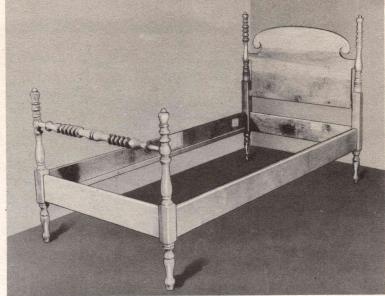


(Photo No. 7)

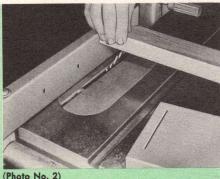
The blind spline grooves of the miter joints on the table top frame are made on the circular saw, using the two 1/8 inch outside cutters of the No. 34-333 dado head.







(Photo No. 1)



Slots for mounting bed irons are cut on the

saw. Check the irons for proper slot distance.

Here is an attractive bed of early American styling that you can build for your guest room. Although the dimensions on the drawing are for a twin-size bed, you can increase the width measurements to full-size bed proportions if you so desire.

The bed shown here was made entirely of solid maple.

The tenons on the foot and headboards are cut on the circular saw, (Photo #5). Use the band saw to cut The mortises in the legs to take the tenons of the head and footboards are made on the drill press using the 976 mortising attachment, while the stock is still square (Photo #6). The ¾ inch dia. holes in the footboard legs that take the stretcher turning are also bored at this time. The legs can then be turned in the lathe. The head board posts can be made in two sections — the upper turned portion and the lower leg section. These are then doweled together. Use a ¾" diameter hardwood dowel approximately 5 inches long.

The side rails require a special slot to take the bed irons. Photo #2 shows the operation of cutting the slots. Note the use of a clamp as a stop block.

Screw fasten the box spring cleats to the side rails using No. 8 x 1½ inch flat head wood screws. If desired, slats ¾ inch thick x 2 inches wide can be added to support a standard type spring.

Finish the project with a cherry stain and follow with two coats of white shellac and rubbed effect varnish.



(Photo No. 3)

Photo above shows the footboard post being turned. Note the mortise and the bored hole for the stretchers.



the curved design on the headboard,

(Photo No. 5)

(Photo #4).

(Photo No. 4)

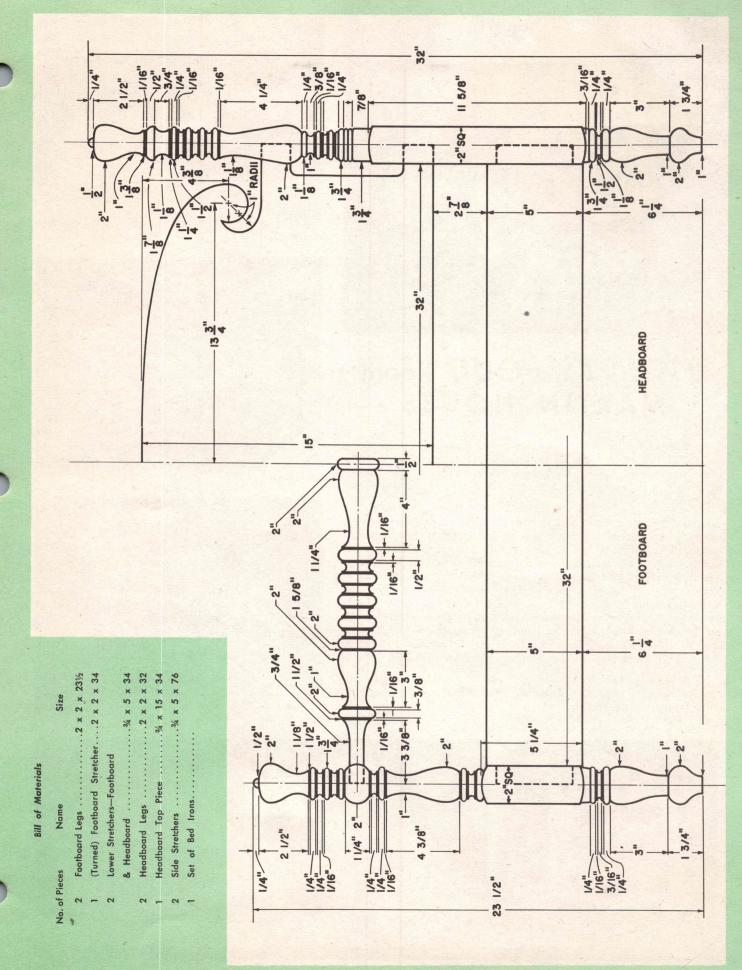
The headboard top piece is being band sawed with a 1/4 inch skip tooth blade.

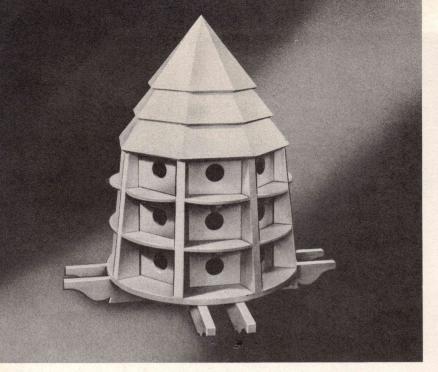
Both cuts of the tenons (top headboard piece) are made on the circular saw with the combination blade.



(Photo No. 6)

The mortises on the headboard and footboard posts are made on the drill press with a 3% inch hollow chisel, before they are turned on the lathe.



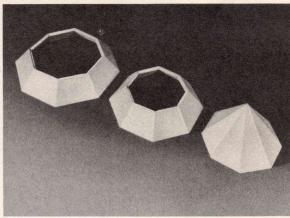


TWENTY-FOUR Room MARTIN HOUSE

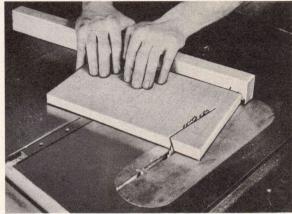
Because of the numerous requests received from our readers asking for plans for a martin house we are repeating the plan that appeared in issue No. 4 of the 1947-48 Deltagram. We are happy to say that the requests have come from new readers of the Deltagram as well as our older friends.

You're missing a lot of fun in your back yard if you don't have a martin house perched high on a pole to accommodate these feathered friends. You can build this attractive design from pine or white cedar. Construction details are shown in the drawing on the opposite page. The floor sections are built and assembled as shown in Photos 6 and 7. The assembly of the main body is shown in Photo No. 5. The step roof which adds to the design is perhaps the only tricky part of this martin house. The various segments are cut to widths and then tapered and beveled by setting the miter gauge to 14 degrees and titling the table or saw blade to 19 degrees. These segment sections are cut as shown in Photos 3 and 4, and assembled as in Photo No. 2.

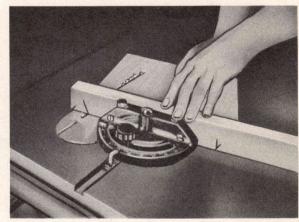
Give the completed bird house two coats of wood preservative and then follow with two coats of outside paint. Martins do not seem to object to gay colored homes.



(Photo No. 2)



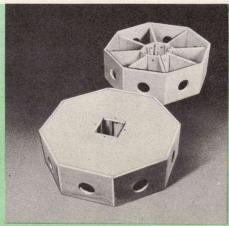
(Photo No. 3)



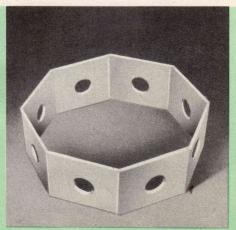
(Photo No. 4)



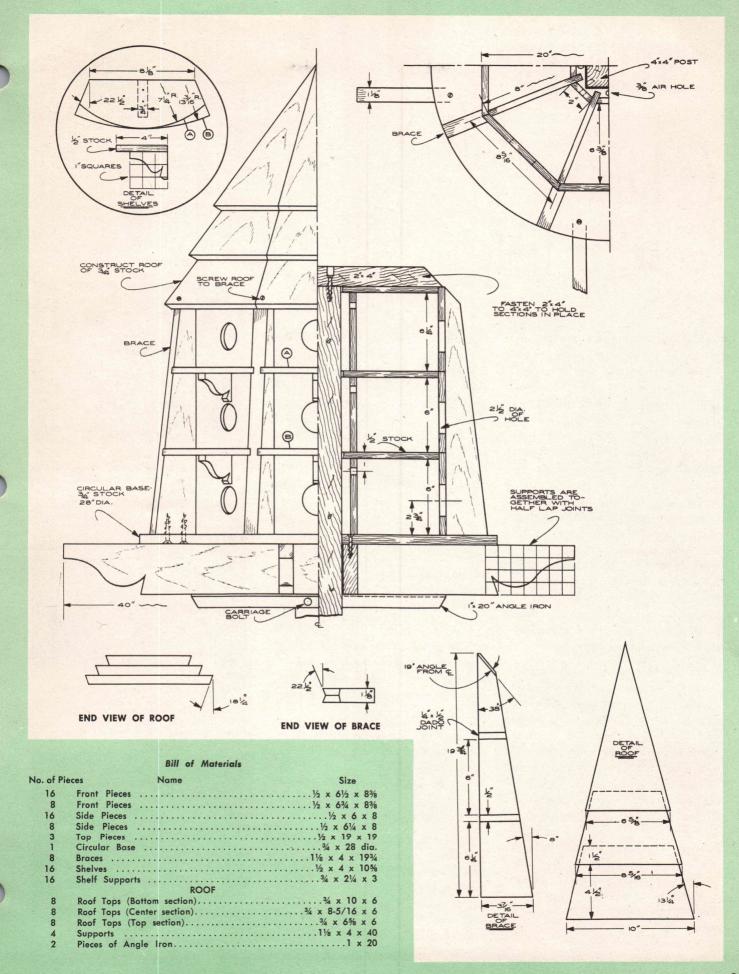
(Photo No. 5)



(Photo No. 6)



(Photo No. 7)



"MELROSE"

Chippendale

coffee table



(Photo No. 1)

This coffee table is adopted from the butler's tray, an English design of the latter part of the 18th Century. It was reproduced from carefully measured drawings made by Edward Austin Walton, nationally known authority on Period Furniture. He was the head of the Furniture Design Department of Moore Institute of Art of Philadelphia. Slight construction changes have been made to confine the making of this piece within the scope of the present day average home workshop. A full-scale pattern plus a complete kit including necessary Honduras Mahogany stock and all hardware and finishing materials is available. See the "Where to Buy It" section on Page 39.

Cut the legs to 161/2 inch lengths from 15/8 square stock. If unable to secure seven quarter stock, glue up two pieces of 7/8 inch thick stock and plane down to 15% squares. Mark two adjoining sides with the best grain for face sides. Chamfer off the inside corner of each leg on the circular saw as shown in Photo #2 and clean off surface by running cut edge over the jointer. The bead trim on the outside corner of the legs is also made on the circular saw with the aid of a V-Block (Fig. 1 on drawing). The cutters used on the No. 265 moulding head to do this beading operation are #35-102.

From 3/4 inch stock rip two side

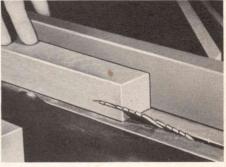
stretchers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $14\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and two end stretchers same width by $23\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Bore two $\frac{3}{8}$ inch dowel holes on both ends of each stretcher as shown in Fig. 2. Also bore matching holes in each leg. Counterbore screw head holes and also bore pilot holes for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch flat head screw used to fasten the stretcher to the table top.

The top is made up of eleven pieces of 3/4 inch thick stock and assembled as shown in the top view in drawing. Pieces have grooves on the edges as indicated to receive a 1/4 x 1/2 spline. These splines are cut across the grain (see Fig. 3).

Side frame of the top should be carefully fitted to insure perfect miters. Dowels can be used on the miter joints or blind splines (see Fig. 4).

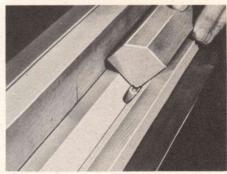
Notch out the recess for the Butler Tray Hinges, making sure to leave a clearance of a "full" 1/16 inches between the apron and the stretcher. Follow the dimensions of the hinge mortise in Fig. 5.

Sand the project well with 3-0 and 6-0 garnet paper. Stain the table with a light or dark penetrating oil stain. Seal with two thin coats of white shellac. Follow this with a coat of rubbed effect varnish.



(Photo No. 2)

The inside corner of the leg is bevel cut on the circular saw, using hollow ground blade, #326, with arbor tilted 45°.



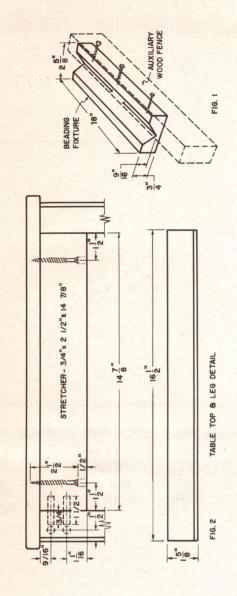
(Photo No. 3)

With the aid of a V-Block, and #35-102 cutters mounted in the #265 moulding cutterhead (raised thru the V-Block) the bead mouldings are made on the legs. Note: the V-Block is screw fastened to the auxiliary wood fence (see sketch in Fig. 1).



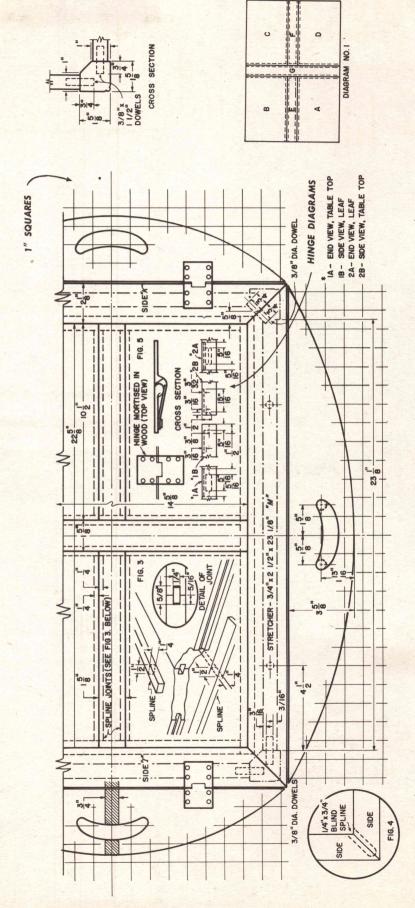
(Photo No. 4)

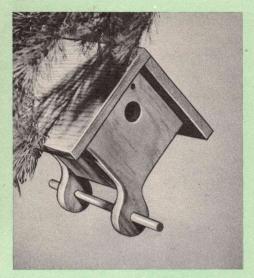
34 inch holes are bored on each end of the hand hold of the side flaps (or aprons) and then cut on the scroll saw as shown above.



Bill of Materials

No. of Pie	ces Name Size
4	Legs
2	End Stretchers 3/4 x 21/2 x 14/8
2	Side Stretchers 34 x 21/2 x 231/8
4	Top Pieces (A, B, C
	and D)34 x 61/2 x 101/2
1	Center Piece (G)34 x 156 x 1458
2	Top Pieces (E and F) 3/4 x 15/8 x 101/2
2	Outer Frame Pieces
	(I and K)34 x 21/8 x 187/8
2	Outer Frame Pieces
	(H and J)34 x 21/8 x 27
4	Top Slines
4	Top Slines 4 x ½ x 14/8
2	Top Slines
2	End Aprons
	(side flaps)34 x 35% x 187%
2	Side Aprons
	(side flaps)34 x 35% x 27
16	Dowels % dia. x 1½
8	Butler Tray Hinges
	(see drawing)
8	Flat Head Wood Screws#10 x 21/2







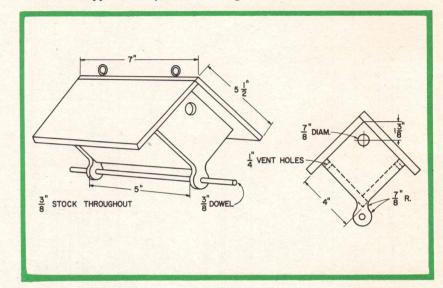


WREN HOUSE No. 1

Here is a wren house that can be built using only the scroll saw. It is a simple project that you can put the boy to work on some rainy evening.

Because of its small size, scrap lumber can be used entirely in its construction. For stock dimensions, refer to the drawing.

Finish the wren house with a coat or two of creosote. When dry, wire it to a tree limb approximately 7' from the ground.

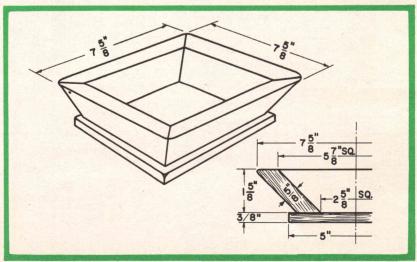


ASH TRAY HOLDER

You can make your plain glass ash trays more attractive by enclosing them in decorative wood holders.

The holder shown here was made entirely on the circular saw. The blade (or table) tilt and miter gage settings shown in the drawing are for a 4 sided holder with sides tilted 60°. Compound angle settings for 4, 6 and 8 sided holders with sides tilted less than 60° can be found in our circular saw operating manual, "Getting the Most Out of Your Circular Saw and Jointer."

The brand markings that give this holder a "western appearance" were added using a wood-burning pencil. It was finished to contrast with surrounding furniture pieces.

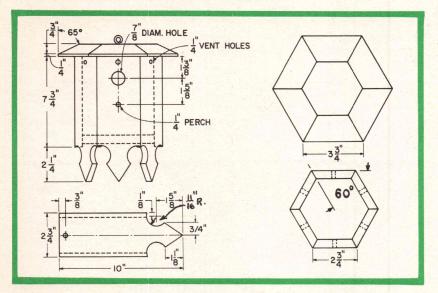


WREN HOUSE No. 2

If you want something unusual in the way of wren houses, why not build this hexagonal unit. It's unique design affords a wonderful opportunity to test your angle sawing ability.

3/8 or 1/2 inch stock should be used for the sides and bottom and 3/4 inch for the top. All dimensions and angles are given in the drawing.

Finish the wren house with a coat or two of creosote.





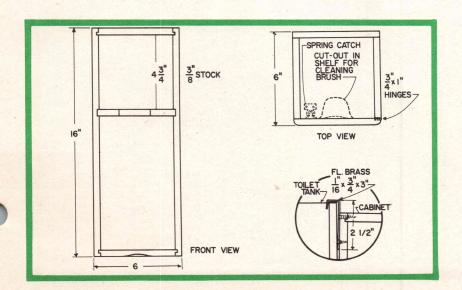
(Photo No. 1)

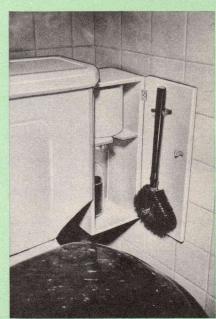
BATHROOM CABINET

Here is the answer to your bathroom storage space problem. A "needs" cabinet that can be mounted to the wall on either side of the flush tank, for storing extra tissue, soap, bath brushes, etc.

Plywood (3/8" thick) was used throughout in its construction. Complete dimensions for a right side cabinet are shown in the drawing below. If a left side cabinet is desired, hinge the door on the opposite side.

Finish with white enamel to match surrounding fixtures.





(Photo No. 2)

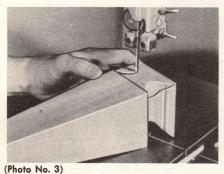
Bill of Materials

lo. of Pie	eces Name Size
2	Sides
2	Back & Front 3/8 x 6 x 16
2	Top & Bottom 38 x 51/4 x 51/2
1	Shelf
1	Door Catch
1	Spring Brush Clip

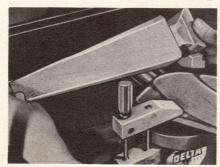
(Photo No. 1)

(Photo No. 2)

By marking the tapers on the lamp post they are then cut as shown on the band saw.



The moulding effect on the lamp post is cut on the band saw using a ½ inch wide blade.



(Photo No. 4)

The corner chamfers of the lamp post are made with the use of two blocks (Fig. No. A) and lowering the front and rear tables of

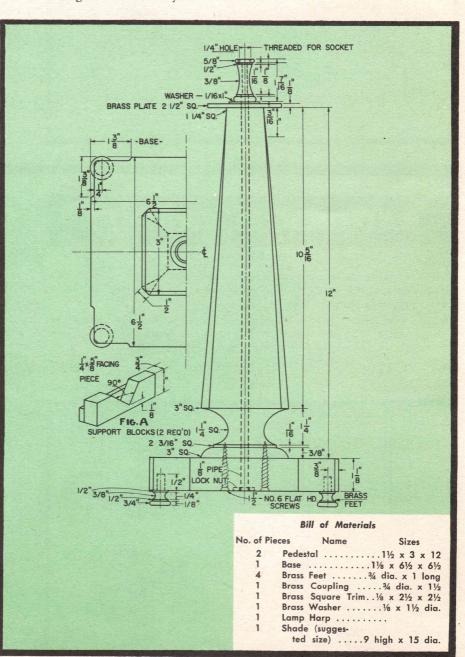
modern table lamp

This table lamp of Grecian styling will blend with the decor of any living room. Its unique design lends itself nicely to either traditional or modern furnishings. Black walnut combined with brass, or any of the popular blonde woods combined with aluminum, make a truly distinctive and beautiful lamp.

The lamp column is made up in halves. A 3/16 inch deep x 3/8 inch wide groove is cut in each section before they are glued together. This will form a hole for the 1/8 inch pipe that houses the wires leading to the lamp socket. The actual shaping of the lamp column involves compound band sawing. Photo Nos. 2 and 3 show this operation being performed.

The brass or aluminum feet, harp support and finial are turned on the lathe, using tungsten alloy tipped turning chisels. If you prefer, these parts together with the light fixture and pipe can be purchased from your local electrical dealer.

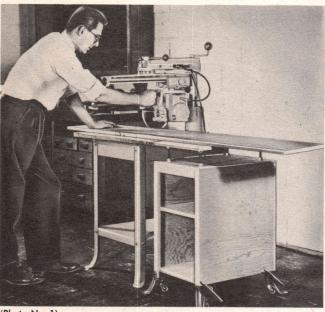
If walnut is used in constructing the lamp apply a walnut filler and seal with lacquer when finishing. After it is dry rub and wax.





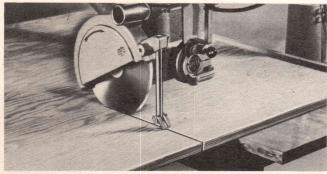
Here is a piece of equipment that will come in real handy in your workshop. It among other things makes an ideal auxiliary table for the Delta Radial Saw as additional support when cross-cutting or ripping long stock (Photo #1). It works the same way when used in connection with a circular saw. The adjustable top makes the table adaptable for use as a machine stand. Because of the retractable casters it can easily be moved about the shop as a layout table or as an additional bench next to whatever machine you may be working on. Other variations of design suggestions are shown on the next page.

The sides, two tops, shelf and bottom are made of ¾ inch plywood. The stiles and rail on the two fronts are made of ¾ inch birch or maple stock. The joints are all tongued and grooved and the entire unit is glued together with a waterproof glue to withstand the fluctuating temperatures of the average workshop. The top rail is set into the stiles with a ¼ x ¾ inch tongue and groove, (Fig. #2).



(Photo No. 1)

The finished cabinet is set next to the Delta Radial Saw as an additional support for crosscutting and ripping of long stock.



(Photo No. 3)

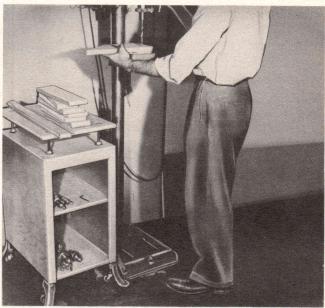
The sides of the cabinet are being cut to size on the radial saw.

WORKSHOP Mility TABLE

Boring a series of holes in the sides, as indicated in the drawing for metal brackets, allows adjustable shelves to be used. Dado grooves can be cut in the sides for permanent shelves.

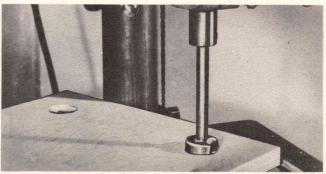
Standard Delta Catalog No. 49-360 Retractable Casters were used on the table featured here. All that is necessary is to bore a ½ inch hole on the front of each leg, (see Figs. 5 & 6), to take a ½ x 1½ inch flat head machine screw. Bore the holes in the caster legs first and place the caster unit on the stiles of the cabinet and mark off the hole positions. Countersink the back portion of the stiles to take the flat head of the machine screw, (see Fig. 6).

The adjustable top is held in place with four $\frac{1}{2}$ inch x 6 inch threaded rods. Be sure to use half nuts in the counterbored portion of the top to insure more stock for supporting the threaded rods.



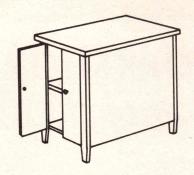
(Photo No. 2)

It makes an ideal table for keeping drill press accessories handy to the drill press.



(Photo No. 4)

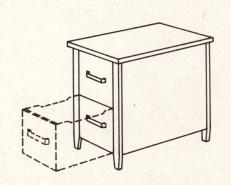
Holes are counterbored on the drill press with a 1% inch multi-spar bit on the drill press. These are used for the adjustable threaded rod in the auxiliary top.



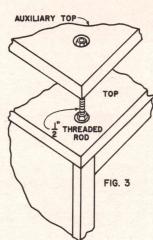
UTILITY CABINET WITH DOORS AND ONE SHELF

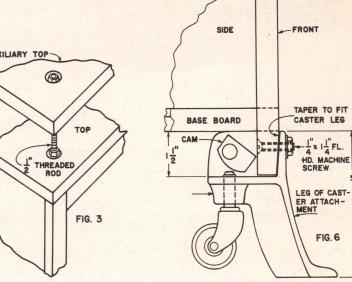


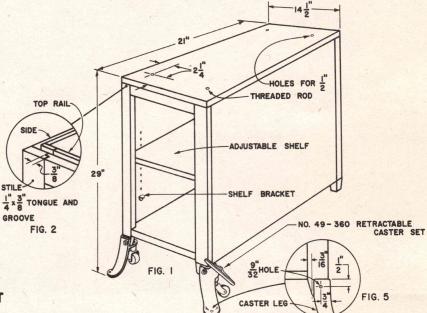
UTILITY CABINET WITH FOUR DRAWERS



UTILITY CABINET AS TWO DRAWER FILING CABINET









UTILITY CABINET FOR BOOKS AND ACCESSORIES

	Bill of Materials	
No. of Pier	es Name	Size
2	Sides3/4	x 23½ x 20
1	Bottom	
2	Tops3/4	x 141/2 x 21
4	Stiles3/4	x 1½ x 25¾
2	Top Rails34	
1	Shelf	x 13 x 191/2
4	Metal Shelf Brackets.	
4	Threaded Rods½	dia. x 6 long
16	Hex. Nuts	½
16	Steel Washers	
1	Cat. No. 49-360 Retr	actable
	Caster Set	
4	Flat Head Mach. Scre	
	(with washers & n	uts) 1/4 x 1/4



Workshop Book Review

"Contemporary Furniture" By A. F. Bick Price — \$2.75

This book presents a broad vista of "new horizons" in contemporary furniture designs. It was written by a man widely known both as a teacher and an industrial designer. The book views the contemporary made as a natural outgrowth of modern progress and provides a tantalizing selection of useful and pleasing projects with clean, modern lines for the home craftsman to make.

The author shows how a simple box may be altered to make an elaborate piece of furniture. Projects included are trays, shadow boxes, plant boxes, salad forks and spoons, telephone directory covers, recipe files, calendar frames, make-up boxes, mirrors, chairs, shelves, modular unit storage shelves, desks and various tables, etc. Each project has a lot of illustrations and directions including finishing.

Reserve a space on your workshop shelf of books for this one. Get your copy from your local bookstore or by writing direct to:

THE BRUCE PUBLISHING COMPANY
400 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

HERE'S WHERE TO BUY IT

These sources are listed as a service to Deltagram readers and do not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the Editor.

FELT		
Modern Card Table	Page	26
Local Department Store or		
Billiard Supply Dealer		

For price and descriptive literature, write direct to:

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

American Home Craft Supply 102 East Mill Road Dept. D.G. Flourtown, Pennsylvania

LAMP FIXTURE AND PARTS

Modern Table Lamp.......Page 36
L. H. Kassel & Company
208 T & P Terminal Whse. Bldg.
Fort Worth, Texas

DELTA RETRACTABLE CASTER SET
Used on Workshop Utility Table. Page 37
Order by Catalog No. 49-360 from your
local Delta Power Tool Dealer

YOU BELIEVE IT

Soft woods can be chemically transformed into hard woods. This is known as "Transmuted Wood." With special apparatus, soft pine can be made as hard as maple, maple as hard as ebony. The transmuted wood is exactly like the original wood, except that it is harder, stronger, stiffer and more durable. It will not tear, shred, splinter or crush when cut, turned or worked. It also makes the wood waterproof, therefore, it will not swell, shrink or warp.



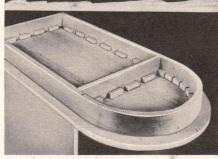
"These are for Ethel and Otis . . . these for Malinda and Ferdinand, these are for his secretary and unless he promises the next pair he makes they're mine."

Delta CRAFTSHEET

Mar.-Apr., 1956

KERFING

Kerfing is a popular method of doing curved work in cabinet construction. In this method a number of saw cuts are made on the back of the work, leaving just a thin slice of uncut wood to take the bend. Photo #1 is an example of kerfing done on the circular saw. Photo #3 shows the set up for kerfing on the band saw; the miter gage being rotated a few degrees so that the work will clear

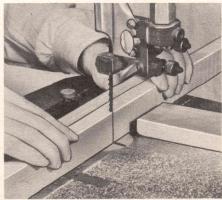


(Photo No. 1)

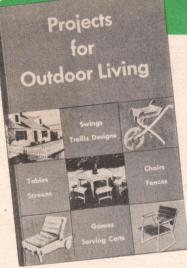
the column. Since band sawed kerfs are narrower, they permit more cuts for greater flexibility. Average work should have cuts spaced from ½ to ½ inches apart. It is easy to make a small test piece to check the bend. Bending the piece using a hot water sponging is shown in Photo #2. It is important that cuts by evenly spaced and uniform depth for an even bend. Note the stop block clamped to the band saw table (Photo #3) to control the depth of cut.



(Photo No. 2)



(Photo No. 3)



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